



DIVISION OF URBAN EXTENSION • WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

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Detroit, Michigan

TRAVEL/STUDY PROGRAMS

Five travel/study programs for credit have been scheduled through the Division of Urban Extension for the 1972 summer. Ranging from three to eight weeks, each can be taken for graduate or undergraduate credit and is under the direction of a faculty member who has previously conducted other programs of this nature.

Dr. August Kerber is directing the educational sociology program to Europe and the Mediterranean area. Dr. Alfonz Lengyel is directing the Etruscan Archeology studies in Spannoehia, Italy. Mary Jane Bigler is directing the Painting and Drawing program in Italy. Dr. Robert Goodman is directing the geography program to Western Europe. Mary Jane Bostick is directing the Consumer Interests program to Scandinavia, Finland and Russia.

COMPACT TERM AT AMTC

The eight-week Compact Term of Wayne State University's Applied Management and Technology Center opened May 1 with 73 courses, 15 of which are being offered for the first time. Most of these job-related courses are at AMTC headquarters, 2978 W. Grand Boulevard.

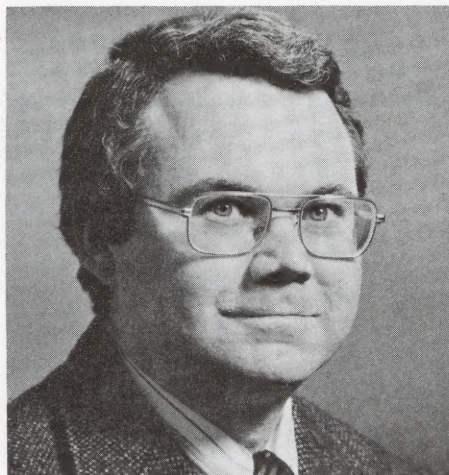
New courses indicative of AMTC's desire to offer practical courses for management, scientific and technical personnel are "Management Decision Making Using Linear Programming Techniques," "Management Techniques for Loss Prevention and Security," "Nursing Home Environmental Standards," "Communication — A Dynamic Process," "Mathematical Topics," "Electronics III — Solid State Circuit Design," and "Distribution of Industrial Products."

DUE ENROLLMENT

According to the 1970-71 report of programs and registrations of the National University Extension Associa-

NEW APPOINTMENT

Dr. Robert H. Cowden has just been appointed program director for the fine and applied arts for the Division of Urban Extension of Wayne State University. In making the announcement DUE Dean Ben W. Jordan said: "Dr. Cowden will also provide administrative assistance to me in my work with Detroit Adventure."



Dr. Robert H. Cowden

Dr. Cowden comes to the Division of Urban Extension from the WSU Music Department where he had been a member of the faculty for four years and served as director of the lyric theatre division. He taught the TV College extension course in the "History of Music" during the Spring, 1971 Quarter.

A graduate of Princeton University, the Eastman School of Music and Frankfurt University, Dr. Cowden has many plans afoot for increased involvement of all units of the Division in the arts and to utilize the resources of the 19 member institutions of Detroit Adventure.

tion, Wayne State University through the Division of Urban Extension with 52,838 was second to Michigan State University with 59,800 registrations. Wayne, however, led the universities

COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIAISON

An Office of Liaison with the community colleges of Southeastern Michigan has been established by Wayne State University President George E. Gullen, Jr. In making the announcement, Gullen stated that in recent years transfers from community colleges have become the greatest source of students attending the university.

In the fall, 1971 a total of 2,624 students were registered from community colleges and other universities, as compared to 2,491 coming to Wayne from high schools. Of the transfers, a total of 1,718 came from community colleges.

Under the direction of Vice President Ali Cambel, the Office of Liaison Committee will consist of: Noah Brown, Jr., vice president for Student Affairs; John W. Childs, assistant dean, Education; William J. David, assistant dean, Engineering; Benjamin W. Jordan, dean, Urban Extension; Professor Gene P. Reck, Chemistry; Leonard O. Roellig, dean of Academic Administration; and Hugh Sarles, director of Admissions.

OVERSEAS GRADUATION

Forty persons received their Masters of Education in Educational Sociology on May 14 in Weisbaden, Germany. They were in the Wayne State University/United States Air Force in Europe program for Air Force personnel and their dependents and came from bases in Weisbaden, Rhein Main and Ramstein. Program is administered through the Division of Urban Extension.

Officiating at the ceremonies for the university were Kurt R. Keydel, member of the Board of Governors, and Mark H. Smith, Jr., Assistant Dean, College of Education.

in the state with 17,222 credit registrations. Most popular subject areas for Wayne students are education, behavioral sciences, and business.

GUEST EDITORIAL

The problem of alienated youth continues to be one of the most controversial, frustrating and conflict-ridden problems experienced by urban communities in American society. A general analysis of the problem provides startling insights and examples of how and why we are failing youth, and suggests ways in which Extension Divisions can help to "pioneer" badly needed changes.

Juvenile crime is rapidly, since World War II, becoming as much a part of the landscape of urban society as its many freeways and skyscrapers. Yet for all its apparent visibility, seldom has there been the amount of planning, organization, and cooperation at all levels of Government as is produced by the latter. The pattern has been all too often, historically, a superficial approach to the problem. Various organizations acquire domicile rights to various sides of the peak of the iceberg and vainly declare, like the proverbial blind men examining the different parts of the elephant, that each has the answer. The result as pointed out by numerous studies, including the President's Commission on Crime (1967), is an appalling degree of fragmentation. Many writers feel that the fragmented youth service delivery system has reached such an absurd level that it must be considered as much a part of the causes of crime as an effect.

While a part of the horrible fragmentation and waste of the present youth service system (or non-system) can be attributed to the historical development of local, state and federal levels of Government with each having separate functions under law, a great deal can also be attributed to inadequate planning and erroneous conceptualization of the scope of the problem. Too often institutions charged with responsibility in the area of juvenile problems conceptualize and plan almost exclusively along the narrow lines of their limited institutional framework and consequently erect barriers between themselves and other institutions, between themselves and the increasing ranks of youth, and last and most damaging, between themselves and the community at large. When viewed at a distance, one can conclude that youth-serving agencies resemble a field of competing interest in an area where resources simply cannot tolerate the residual waste generated by competition. The ultimate debacle results when each of the agencies or institutions places its needs first and everything else becomes secondary — including



Hartford M. Smith, Jr.

youth and the public. In short, the with its maintenance functions — its original function and purpose become merely an echo of dreamers of years past.

If the heat of battle becomes intense, as it often does when the local press or the public becomes enraged by a "new crime wave" and decides it's time for an accounting, the youth service institution or agency withdraws into a shell where innovation and creative experiment is a taboo; or all too often launches a vicious counter-attack, which is designed to show what a rotten job another youth service agency has done. The less enlightened lament the fact that the public morals, the church and youth are going to pot, and the world will suffer fire and damnation unless there is a return to God. After the heat blows over, it's back to business as usual. Single institutional cures and prevention efforts are as much an obstacle to meaningful attack on the problem of juvenile crime and crime in general as institutional racism is to equal opportunity and justice under law.

If social research in America has demonstrated anything over the past 30 years, it has demonstrated the utter waste and futility of our present approach to and organization of youth services in urban America. It is clear that what is needed is a more total comprehensive, coordinated, planned community-based approach to the problem of juvenile crime and youth services.

Recent federal funding guidelines from sources such as LEAA and HEW are stressing hard the need for com-

munity-based programs, coordination and integration of youth service programs. Some communities such as metropolitan Wayne County are responding by planning and developing new style urban neighborhood and regional centers that stress multiple agency programming to effect a broader, richer range of services under one roof to meet the needs of families and youth. While still in their infancy, these new centers which have been "coined" Urban Conservation Centers offer some hope for greater strides in the future.

Some youth service specialists and students of urban society feel that urban-oriented university programs could be a critical ingredient in the development of such centers and have indicated a great interest in seeking federal legislation to have selected universities designated "urban land grant" institutions to bring about more effective linkages between central city community institutions, agencies, and institutions of higher education. If such a move is successful, it could lead to the development of an urban conservation corps and thereby expand job opportunities and the role of universities in cooperating with community institutions and agencies to mount a more planned and comprehensive attack on urban community problems such as delinquency.

Even if legislation is not obtained, these evolving centers in their present form offer the committed urban-oriented extension programs in higher education a real opportunity to play a major role in developing innovative and effective training programs. Extension programs, if varied and responsive to the needs of the central city, can have significant impact on the planning, development and operation of cultural and educational programs, and enhance the potential for training paraprofessionals, the unemployed, and the older delinquent or non-delinquent youth for significant community service roles. Retraining and continuing education programs for agency staff that stress new service patterns will be required. Extension programs can have significant impact if their staff is willing to constantly reassess its own strength, weakness, and approaches to community problem solving. Such leadership, on the part of extension program personnel, can go a long way toward the continued growth and development of Urban Conservation Centers which offer a small ray of light on this very dark horizon over which we have wandered aimlessly and effortlessly for the past 25 years.

Hartford Smith, Jr., Director
Community Extension Centers

MINORITY CONTRACTORS

Thirty-nine men and women representing 25 organizations in construction or housing-related businesses are currently enrolled in courses at Wayne State University's Applied Management and Technology Center. Each is taking from one to three courses in this special program being funded by New Detroit, Inc. The program is an outgrowth of long-term cooperative efforts between Wayne State University and the Ad Hoc Construction Coalition to upgrade minority contractors.

The majority of the students are taking courses in the areas of blueprint reading, construction estimating, building construction costs and contracting fundamentals. Others are in accounting, communications and management courses. Courses were chosen from over 200 regularly offered at AMTC for Detroit business, management and technical people.

Designed to assist black and minority contractors, the program was begun last fall. Of those enrolled then, 72 per cent rated the classes "A" with regard to their value in helping them with their work while 20 per cent rated them "B".



Margaret Ashworth

TV COLLEGE

For Margaret Ashworth creating a credit course for television was one of the most challenging experiences she has ever had. To develop 65 half-hour programs to meet academic requirements and at the same time capitalize on the visual impact of television was a large order indeed.

This was the challenge that faced Mrs. Ashworth, an Associate Professor in the College of Education, Wayne State University. Following her successful workshops on the Black Expe-

rience: The Black Man on Two Continents, she was invited to develop the workshops into a telecourse for the university's spring TV College series on WXYZ-TV.

Mrs. Ashworth accepted, and her work of transformation began. She was particularly pleased to plan this course for television since it was to be offered through the Division of Urban Extension. As Educational Sociology 6620 students could enroll for graduate or undergraduate credit in this course titled "The Black Experience: Its Source and Substance." It will be broadcast over WXYZ-TV Mondays through Fridays from 6:30-7 a.m. until July 7.

Each week for the thirteen weeks will have its own theme ranging from "Africa — the Ancestral Heritage" to "Black Studies Curriculum." Extensive use is being made of guests, either singly or on panels.

Every effort is being made to make this survey course on the Black Experience in Africa and North America a comprehensive view of the social, political, economic and educational problems facing the Afro-American in the United States. It is the 14th WSU course to be offered on WXYZ-TV.

THE NEW LIBRARIAN

Tomorrow's librarian will be an even more skilled "specialist in unspecialty" than librarians of today. This will definitely be true of the 20 persons currently enrolled in a one-year master's level institute to train librarians to serve the urban disadvantaged. The institute is being conducted at Wayne State University by the Department of Library Science and the Conferences and Institutes Department of McGregor Memorial Conference Center.

To be eligible for the institute, persons had to come from a minority group or have had firsthand experience of life in urban ghettos. In addition each had to have physical and emotional stamina, empathy with the poor without sentimentality or superiority, flexibility, a zest for experimentation and innovation, and common sense.

Quite a large order, but participants having these attributes were found from across the country. Attendees come from Michigan, Arizona, Missouri, Florida, Texas, Maryland and Colorado. All are college graduates and have an average age of 25. One of them aptly emphasized some of the criteria when she said: "In a poor neighborhood there is no place for a placating, patronizing, sentimental, apologetic, false person no matter what nationality."

Another rising to the challenge of

the institute and the healing power of learning said: "As a creative element within the urban community, the library has to a large degree been sterile but always potentially fertile."

Changing this sterile image is one of the goals of the institute according to its director Genevieve Casey of the WSU Department of Library Science. Making library service more meaningful and creating an effective understanding of the city — its administration, its legal and fiscal policies are other goals.

"Today's librarian," said Miss Casey, "must understand that the human record is in a variety of media not just print. Therefore he must be trained in the use of new media. He must know how to deal with the clientele of the central city — a person who is less educated, less oriented about and less able to use the libraries' services, or who may be handicapped, a shut-in or a senior citizen."

In this institute, one of eight such government-funded institutes now going on, Miss Casey and her committee revamped all the old library courses and added some new ones. One of these was an advanced reference course to convey to students how disciplines use information and how that use determines organization. Educators, economists, physicians and others explained their disciplines and their informational needs for the students.

Another innovation is that in teams of two the students spend time in agencies serving the community, such as a welfare office, the jail, a drug clinic. In this way students electing to work in a methadone clinic direct their efforts in the advanced reference course upon the materials in all disciplines relating to drug abuse. These include literature, art and music, as well as scientific and sociological materials.

At the agency he serves as the information resource person for the agency and its clients.

The modern librarian must be sophisticated in working with groups in the community, knowledgeable in the use of the techniques and capabilities of computers and miniaturization. He must find new ways of coping with the vastly accelerating information flow, the vast needs for updating, and vastness itself.

In addition he must find ways of effectively serving such target groups as the poor, the aged, minorities, the young, industry, addicts. He must be an administrator capable of handling administrative, fiscal, personnel and union problems. He must be accountable, particularly as funds grow short, and able to show effective use of public funds.

Today's librarian is no mere guardian of books. This current library training institute is proof of this.

OVERSEAS OBSERVATIONS

Dr. Howard H. Splete, Jr. has the distinction of being one of the first, if not the first, persons to teach for the Division on both sides of the Atlantic. A member of Wayne State University's College of Education faculty in the Department of Guidance and Counseling since 1970, Dr. Splete has been associated with a variety of programs for the Division.

Here in Michigan Dr. Splete has taught DUE contract courses for school systems in Detroit and in Flint and serves as a supervisor for intern counseling in area schools. He has also taught in the Sex Workshops and again this summer will serve as the coordinator for "Classrooms in Industry."

This latter is a tuition-free, credit-earning opportunity for school administrators and counselors to learn about the trends, policies and needs of the business world. A cooperative venture of Wayne State University, the Institute for Economic Education and business, the four-week summer program has been most enthusiastically evaluated by participants.

Last summer's participants particularly responded to the interaction between business and education resulting in a greater awareness of the problems of industry. Appreciated, too, were the plant tours and firsthand contacts with business specialists.

Enthusiastic also were the persons



Dr. Howard Splete

who were enrolled in Dr. Splete's graduate courses in guidance and counseling given in Berlin and Aviano, Italy between August, 1971 and January, 1972.

For Dr. Splete this was the opportunity to return to Germany where he had studied, taught and counseled many years before. Now he went back to teach courses for personnel of United States Air Force in Europe. These included officers and enlisted men and their wives, as well as American teachers in Air Force Schools.

Dr. Splete found his students serious and interested in their courses for future careers in guidance and counseling. One special reason was that the more degrees they had, the greater was their opportunity for promotion.

Classes met one or two nights per week for three or four hours per night

with the students eager to get to class to have a change in their basic routine, to meet people on the base in a new context, and to be involved in an intellectually stimulating situation. To create this situation, Dr. Splete found he had to be more imaginative than with a campus course, particularly because of the shortage of materials.

In addition Dr. Splete gave these overseas students the opportunity to be involved in the planning and structuring of the courses so that they would tie in with their jobs. Contributing, also, to an exciting academic atmosphere was the mix of the groups with people from many backgrounds, many parts of the country and many educational institutions.

Busy though he was with his teaching assignment, Dr. Splete did make time to visit schools and universities in Germany and Italy to talk with his counterparts there. Informal rather than formal study and observation resulted.

Without question Dr. Splete would welcome the opportunity to teach overseas again for he firmly believes that educators must get out of their ivory towers and get involved with industry, the community, other nations, other peoples. Educators must reach out and share the benefits of such exposure with their students. This Dr. Splete has done and will continue to do with his students.

DIVISION OF URBAN EXTENSION WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

Ben W. Jordan, Dean

Applied Management and Technology Center

Spencer A. Larsen, Director

Community Extension Centers

Hartford Smith, Jr., Director

Detroit Adventure

McGregor Memorial Conference Center

John Fraser, Director

Off Campus Credit Programs

Raymond Genick, Associate Director

University Center for Adult Education

(Wayne State University — The University of Michigan)

Robert Smith, Acting Director

Division of Urban Extension News

Leontine Rita Keane, editor

Division of Urban Extension
Wayne State University
Detroit, Michigan 48202

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Morgan on Media:

The mass of facts and information is not being digested. We should recognize that indigestible lump as directly causing the urban crisis, the rural crisis—the crisis of the nation.



There is a frightening aspect to television. It is possible for a demagogue to capture the tube, at least temporarily. But in terms of a political campaign, let's not sell television short.

How many times before we had television did you as a voter ever see or hear the candidates? He whisked through a whistle stop at the depot and you said: "There goes the candidate!" as he wiggled his fingers at the crowd.

The positive contribution that television makes is greater than the danger in having a demagogue come charging into the living room. On a long-term basis, television reveals. I think it revealed Joseph McCarthy in the 1950s.



There are a few pointers. The voter has to realize that some people have whatever this thing charisma is (I wish you'd describe that word once and then throw the thing away.) John Kennedy had it. Lyndon Johnson didn't have it. This was not a virtue John Kennedy got for going to Sunday School; it was just there. And it's not a sin that Lyndon Johnson should be blamed for; it just wasn't there.

You're looking at television, and you have to say to yourself: "This fellow looks pretty good. He looks pretty smooth. I like the way he parts his hair." But then you have to add (and I realize this is a tough thing, and a long-term thing that takes early education in perception): "How does he part his prejudices? Is he really going to act as well as he looks?" The voter should know that just because a man has a pear-shaped voice, he doesn't necessarily come out with a harvest of good, substantial juicy products. It's basically a penetrating size-up that the public has to do, and this is a little unfair because this is a two-dimensional thing on the screen. And in the bigness or smallness of real life, there is a difference.

Television gives the ordinary voter, if he's looking for it (and this, I suppose, makes him an extraordinary voter), the answer about which candidate is the better one, be it the candidate for District Attorney, or for the Presidency of the United States.

I don't believe with the distinguished Mr. McLuhan that television is a cold medium. I think it is a hot medium. A demagogue, or a cop, or an extremist, or a Boss politician—those people heat up the tube.

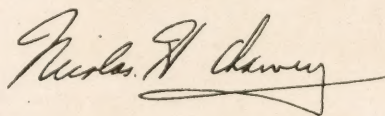


Television is an electric cord that plugs you in. It has plugged in a lot more people than has ever been possible before.

Politicians haven't gotten over the old-style campaigning. There is still too much banality. You're never going to guide the revolution of the new politics into a constructive vein until the politician realizes that TV is a hot medium that spotlights banality — and disintegrates it.

The polling booth is just around the corner of tomorrow. And still the voters' basic question remains unanswered: We can't expect the perfect society, but how can we achieve a better, saner society? One reason the question remains so frustratingly unanswered may be that, though we can bounce a TV image off a satellite, our incredible instant communication is one-way communication. By the 1972 elections, we can have push-button newspapers. Then we can select the depth of coverage we want on any subject and have news delivered into our homes in newspaper format via computerized teletype. And by the next Presidential campaign, two-way communication with the candidates certainly will be possible through radio and television. We can push buttons that will bring answers. The candidates' answers to every conceivable sensible query can be programmed onto master video tape. Candidates will be able to respond to us, able to answer our questions when we ask (depending on their ability, of course). Voter impact will be far stronger. Push-button radio or TV sets can be housed in branch libraries near our homes.

What will we do in the meantime? Now. When voters don't seem turned on, and candidates don't seem tuned in. How do we make better use of what we've got? We've been talking about this with an old friend, Edward P. Morgan. He is a thoughtful man, much missed as a network radio and TV commentator since he became chief correspondent for the Ford-funded Public Broadcasting Laboratory, on the cutting edge of educational TV. During the great days of the *Chicago Daily News* foreign service, Ed Morgan was one of the finest World War II correspondents. He is an incisive magazine journalist, still handles a newspaper column. But his main concern is turning the hot medium of TV on to the message. You can hear him now . . .



Edward P. Morgan on Media:

The only advantage I can see to push-button newspapers is that *more* people will get them *more* easily. And if the push-button paper doesn't have more quality than the average newspaper we've got today, we might just as well push the button right back into the wall. Let's think about quality, not gimmickry. With all the richness and power that we have, it is a crime that we have basically been so superficial in nourishing the human spirit and in getting things done *qualitatively*. We're hung up on quantity.

What we've really got now is *not* communication. Communication is a two-way street. We're on a one-way street, and we're crashing into the dead end of the lack of understanding simply because of the instant aspect of things and the sheer bulk of stuff that is communicated.

We pride ourselves on being the best informed nation in the world. That should be turned around. We're the *least* badly informed. And that's a shame because we have the technical facilities to get a piece of news or a piece of thought or a fragment of an idea from one side of the street to the other. What we *don't* have is the facility of penetration. We've educated ourselves in a bulk way, but without selectivity.

Continued on next page

We don't need sets of tools for intelligent TV watching. We need to have our intellectual mechanism provoked more. One of the things that has been the bane of my existence as a journalist (and there's not a great deal of difference in approach, whether it's in a magazine or in broadcasting) has been the enormous allergy that the word controversy creates among publishers and vice presidents of networks. "Don't stir up the animals, because the animals might buy fewer Soapsy Sudsys." This is calumny on the common sense of the people.

We need controversy, but not bedlam. And we need to laugh at ourselves more and to take ourselves less seriously as the most powerful nation in the world. I'm proud of the fact that we're a powerful nation, but what good is the power if all it does is defoliate a jungle?



Somebody on the edge of the mob, someone with discernment, can tell that there is something really wrong. And if he is trained—a psychologist or maybe even a journalist—he may be able to put his finger on some of the things that are making people shout. A shouting match is not what I'm talking about in encouraging controversy. I'm talking about reasoned and reasoning exchanges.

The candidates think that they know how to use TV in terms of getting their promises across in nice, smooth packages with well-squared or well-rounded corners. But they are turning people off. I can't get out of my mind that old James Stewart-Jean Arthur movie *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*. And there is a little wisp of Adlai Stevenson to remember. I may be a romantic nut, but I think a politician could say today: "Look, I may not be re-elected, but I'm going to represent you the best I can. You are electing me not just to be your representative, but to be your leader. And you've got to have faith in my judgment. I may fall flat on my face, and you have every right to pull the rug out from under me, if that's the case. Now, this is what I believe. And what I'll try to do."

I think you could create a wonderful revolution in the progress of this country if that happened. The revolution is already being created by the youngsters. I'm not talking about the nihilistic kids who want to tear down, though I understand their frustrations. I mean the McCarthy type of kids. They were far better than the candidate himself. They see the hypocrisy in politics. They demand a change. And this has disconcerted politicians. This is what has made the orthodox politicians try to sweep them under the rug.



Politicians are human like the rest of us, and they instinctively rebel against change.



You say that you can't talk back to the TV tube. This is true technically. But if a man and his wife are looking at a Nixon, or a Humphrey, or a Wallace, there is apt to be a dialogue between them afterwards. And in a sense they are talking back. It's too bad the politician has no way to tune in on what they're saying. Nixon has tried a limited computer dialogue. He has encouraged people to go to "listening posts" and to record their beefs or their hurrahs on tape, and then if there's a provocative idea, it is supposed to get to someone on his staff. This gives people a sense of participation.

The basic thing wrong with politics and, collaterally, the basic thing wrong with journalism, is that we don't realize (or we won't admit to ourselves enough) that the social institutions and the political institutions of this country are creaking. They are not necessarily totally broken down. But they are overloaded. And very little is being done either to repair them or to modernize them.

Continued on next page



1996?

Hartford Smith ~~receiving~~
receiving award for contribution to

Wayne State University

pictured with President of WSU Irvin Reid
(first African-American president of WSU - 1997-2008)



(22) Interviewing men in ~~best~~ barber shop in Detroit
discussing racial profiling by Detroit police.



(25)

Hartford Smith Jr.
and David Lewis



(33)

Hartford Smith
with David Lewis



(30) Hartford Smith with David Lewis





(3c)

HART FORD

SMITH



KIDS | Millions in U.S. funding at risk

From Page 1B

by the state FIA based on orders from Family Court judges and referees.

"The decline in federal IV-E revenues is directly driving up expenses for the child care fund," Chaney said. "It's too compelling."

In an effort to prevent subsequent audits from uncovering new problems, the FIA is going through Title IV-E cases. If any of those cases appear to violate the regulations, the FIA will cancel the eligibility for those cases, a move that would remove the case from the federal rolls and force the county to pay half the costs. Chaney said he fears the process will shift more of the burden on many cases from the U.S. government to Wayne County.

To offset a \$12-million shortfall in Wayne County's child care fund budget, the county is cutting 11.4 percent of its payments to five Care Management Organizations that supervise the care of about 2,000 juvenile delinquents.

Since the state matches money the counties spend serving children in either child welfare or juvenile justice, a county cut of \$12 million results in an actual cut of \$24 million in services.

That will mean less supervision and fewer services for juve-

nile delinquents and may result in an increase in juvenile crime, said Bob Ennis, a board member of one of the CMOs, Central Care Management Organization.

"You can't provide services if you're not paid to provide services," Ennis said.

Wayne County's juvenile justice system seems to operate more efficiently than the child welfare system, several officials said.

Cynthia Smith, executive director of the county's Juvenile Assessment Center, said that a recent study of 1,800 kids who had left the county's juvenile justice system showed that in a 2-year period, only 75 had been arrested for another felony charge. Juvenile recidivism rates of 40 percent or more are common nationwide.

A recent federal audit by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services of 80 randomly chosen Michigan cases found 16 cases in which HHS said children should not have been eligible for IV-E funds, said Udow, the FIA director.

Udow said the FIA convinced HHS that four of the cases were legitimately eligible for the federal funds, leaving 12 cases in question.

The FIA agreed that in three cases, Title IV-E funds should not have been used, and Michigan has

returned \$316,580 to HHS for all 12 cases, Udow said.

The FIA is providing documentation to prove that the children in the nine other cases are eligible for the funds and expects to win on administrative appeal and get much of that money back, Udow said.

On Wednesday, the 13 Family Court referees and administrative assistants for seven judges received 3½ hours of instruction on sticking to federal timelines requiring permanency in child welfare cases and filling out court orders to comply with the federal guidelines.

Udow and Chief Justice Corrigan went to Washington, D.C., on Tuesday to meet with HHS officials and give them documentation on the disputed cases.

The pair also met with members of the Michigan congressional delegation to urge them to pass legislation that would de-link Title IV-E eligibility standards from the 1996 Aid to Families with Dependent Children standards.

"If you are unlucky enough to be in foster care in the United States, why should we be calculating your eligibility based on your parents' income at 1996 levels?" Corrigan said. "It's just surreal."

Contact JACK KRESNAK at 313-223-4544 or kresnak@freepress.com.

'Julia', 'Daniel B Among Shows Ret

BY BETTELOU PETERSON
Free Press TV-Radio Writer

This is second guessing season at the networks. which shows go; which shows die? Most interesting rumor: NBC will drop the Tuesday movie in favor of a "floating" movie. Idea would be to schedule a movie several times a month but on various nights.

Two reasons for the move from movies: audiences aren't watching; good product is hard to find, especially for NBC with three movies a week. Even the "World Premiere" originals have lost their lure.

"Julia" will be back next season. It's the first of the new shows to be renewed . . . NBC also has extended "Daniel Boone" for another year . . . But don't look for Jerry Lewis for another season. Even if his "new" show goes over, Jerry has so many movie projects in the works, he'd have a tough time fitting in a weekly TV show. It'll make a graceful out for both Jerry and the network.

ABC renewed "Bewitched" for a sixth season next year but Dick York's contract ends with five years and he's told Screen Gems, the producers, he wants out of playing Eliza-beth Montgomery's husband.

Shows predicted to get the ax include ABC's "Avengers," "Peyton Place," "Outcasts," "That's Life," "Guns of Will Sonnett," "Judd;" NBC's "I Dream of Jeannie," "Star Trek," "Get Smart," "Mothers-in-Law;" CBS's "The Good Guys," Jonathon Winters, "Petticoat Junction," "Hogan's Heroes" and "Gentle Ben."

Borderline cases that could be saved include: "Big Valley," "Hollywood Palace," on ABC; "The Ghost and Mrs. Muir" and "My Friend Tony," on NBC and "Hawaii Five-O" on CBS. ("Hawaii's" come up so fast since it's move to Wednesday, it looks safer by the



Diahann Carroll's show 'Julia' will be one of the lucky ones to make a return appearance next season.



BETTELOU'S
'TV SET'
Channel
Chatter

Affair," heads for a Vietnam "handshake tour" Saturday

. . . Dick Van Dyke and Mary Tyler Moore will tape Dick's next CBS special this week . . . Jane Kean, of the "Jackie Gleason Show," makes her movie debut in "The Forgotten Dream," to be filmed in Paris next summer . . . And Robert Brown, of "Here Comes the Brides," has his pick of several films when the show shuts down for vacations.

Soap opera actress Susan Trustman married actor's agent Gerald Leider in New York Dec. 21 . . . "Star

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